

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1884.

Rijou Opera Bouse Orpheus and Eurydon, &P. M.
Cavino The Regar Statest &P. M.
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Gr ad Opera Bouse Tourists &P. M.
Gl by Dime House 2 - 28 Hovery
Haverly's Concedy Theatre—La Joie Parlaments, &P.M. Ma I am Square i heater—The Rajsh, 820 F M. New Park Thents—Caston's Slave 8 F M. Niklais forder—The Presidents of Paris 8 P. M. People's Thents—To Two Orphans, 8 F. M. Property Theorem The Two Opposes, R.P. R.

Star's Benetice (Hands, S.P. M.

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Tony Proton's Theorem Variety S.P. M.

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Union Squares Theorem Storm Perion S.P. M.

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#### The Comical Side of It.

It is funny how zealously the advocates of tariff for revenue only, insist on maintaining the internal revenue taxes, especially the tax on whiskey.

The fact is plain that the construction of a tariff in which the predominant and all-controlling purpose shall be to raise revenue, can never be accomplished so long as the present internal revenue taxes are maintained, with the vast product which they pour into the Treasury.

If you will abolish the taxes on whiskey and tobacco, and wipe out the whole internal taxation system, you will thus cause a defleit in the revenue. The taciff alone, as it the purposes of the Government; and when a deficit is established, there will be comparatively little difficulty about changing the tariff so as to make it produce the necessary amount.

So long as the internal revenue system is preserved, the predominant idea in the tariff | had of obtaining the scrutin de liste, there will be protection. Abolish that system, and the statesmen who are appointed to govern us, will find themselves obliged to levy duties that shall be designed in carnest, and without humbug, for the one purpose of furnishing revenue.

But the great and wise men of Kentucky do not seem to want this. What they appear to be after is protection for Kentucky interests: what they detest is free trade, especially in the manufacture of whiskey. There is a great deal of humor in the situation after all.

### Mr. Randall's Committee.

The success or failure of Democratic rule in the present House is with the Committee on Appropriations.

Democrats may fill pages and volumes of the Record with lectures on the theories of free trade and protection; but their eloquence will ultimately line trunks and stock paper mills, for there is a Republican Senate at the other end of the Capitol.

But the Republican Senate cannot force the House into voting for the expenses of the Government during the next fiscal year one cent more than the actual needs of Government require. The Republican Senate cannot compel the Democratic House to lend itself to any job, grab, Ring scheme, or big or little plan of peculation. Mr. RANDALL'S committee holds the fort.

There may be oceans of talk that ends in vapor. The figures of the appropriations for the year will remain. According to the size of these figures, the country will judge whether the Democratic majority has done or failed to do the work for which it was sent into the Forty-eighth Congress.

Is there still anybody so shortsighted that he cannot see a pikestaff a dozen inches in front of his nose, and with daylight shining directly upon it?

Committee on Appropriations includes Sam-UEL J. RANDALL of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM S. HOLMAN of Indiana, RICHARD W. TOWNS-HEND of Illinois, and WALDO HUTCHINS of

Constitutional Revision in France. The first important political news that the new year brings from Europe relates to the FERRY scheme for the revision of the French Constitution. According to a telegram from Paris the principal changes proposed by the present Ministry will be the substitution of the scrutin de liste for the scrutin d'arrondissement, and the abolition of the office of Life Senator. It is said that the Right, reversing the course which it pursued on a previous occasion, will support the former proposition, while the sacrifice of the Life Seentors is manifestly intended to conelliate the advanced Radicals. Nevertheless, the FERRY Cabinet will be singularly fortunate if it survives the crisis which the discussion of these and associated questions is

certain to provoke. It is now nearly two years since the so called Grand Ministry of Gamberra was to feed the rivers and canals in periods overthrown at the outset of a career from which much had been expected, because it. insisted on the very change in the method of electing the Chamber of Deputies which M. JULES FERRY, it is said, feels him self strong enough to carry out. The arguments for the contemplated electoral reform are no stronger now than they were then, and it is the same Chamber of Deputies whose members will be once more called upon to strip themselves of the local influence which the present system of voting has given them. It was just as true in 1382 as it is now that under the existing law, which allows each arroudissement to send a representative to the popular branch of the Legislature, the construction of a stable majority professing

definite political principles is extremely diffigult In Frances. No difficulty of the sort is experienced in the United States or in the United Kingdom, although the method of choosing the members of our House of Representatives is identical with the scretin d'arrondissement, while the mode of electron the Houseof Commons does not differ from it materially. We can see however, that if the Congressmen allotted to a given State were nominated at a State Convention and voted for on a State ticket, like the Presidential electors, it would be much easier for the party leaders to designate and control them. Such a system would be perfeetly legitimate in this country, not being prohibited by the Federal Constitution, but it would not be sauctioned by the people be cause for many years party organization has been firm enough without it. Indeed, we have sometimes suffered from an excess of coherence and a too rigorous effacement of in-

d vidual independence. In France, on the other hand, notwithstanding the fliful experiments of the last ninely-five years, representative institutions are by no means deeply rooted, and the officlent working of them by party machinery has yet to be attained. What has trammelled

and at more than one juncture paralyzed the legislative functions of the Chamber of Deputies under the present regime, has been the absence of that spirit of toleration and compromise and that habit of cooperation which are indispensable to the efficiency and even to the existence of parties. The tendency to disintegration, the propensity evinced by each Deputy to subordinate the gravest national concerns to the petty interests of his own constituency, reached its acme in the summer of 1882, when the Chamber flung away the influence which France had assiduously built up in Egypt, and overthrew M. DE FREYCINET ostensibly because he asked for a money grant, insignificant beside the sums which have since been lavished upon satisfy the demands for patronage with which be was besieged by pretended patriots.

It was the ruin of French prestige in Egypt with a Ministry representing the fluctuating majority of a body composed as is the present Chamber of Deputies. Republican opinion has accordingly undergone a marked transformation with reference to the method of electing Deputies. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the reactionists opposed the scratin de lists two years ago from any geographical position has given them, if vehement objection to the system itself. So iong as the change was advocated by GAMwhat they call revenue reform, and of a | BUTTA, it was their cue to resist it in the hope of breaking down the man whom they regarded as the mainstay of the republic. The strength of the reactionists concentrated in particular departments, and they are not unlikely to gain more than they will lose by a provision that all the Deputies for a given department shall be voted for on one ticket. There is nothing improbable, therefore, in the report that the Right will concur with the Ministerialists in demanding the scrutin de liste. M. JULIS FERRY is not so great a man that the enemies of the republic should think it needful to ruin him at any cost. On the contrary, he stands at present, will not yield a sufficient | is much less objectionable to them than return to provide the money needed for | many of the other Republican leaders, and his aversion to taking harsh measures against the dynastic families has even caused him to be charged with secretly furthering the interests of the Comte DE PARIS.

But while the present Gambettist Cabine has a better chance than GAMBETTA himself are other questions connected with the project of constitutional revision that may give them much trouble. Few Republicans, in deed, are likely to defend the office of Life Senator, for which they are indebted to the reactionary element of the Versailles Assembly. But will M. FERRY undertake to define and limit beforehand the subjects to be discussed in the Constitutional Convention? It is very doubtful whether such restrictions would be binding on the joint convention of the two Houses, and the attempt to impose them was the pretext, although not the real cause of Gambetta's downfall. If, on the other hand, the advanced Radicals are to be at liberty to advocate the most sweeping reforms of the Constitution, a long and excited session of the Convention may be looked for, in the course of which some unforeseen proposal or some unexpected combination of factions may overthrow the Ministry.

#### Arguments Against Forest Preservation. The opinions of the different speakers who

appeared before the special Senate committee appointed to consider the Adirondack question, indicate pretty clearly what line of argument those persons who oppose the purchase of these forests by the State have decided to adopt. The State, they say, already owns large tracts within the proposed reservation; ten years ago it owned comparatively little of these lands. Now, as it is claimed, it owns nearly one million acres. This land has been acquired by the State without any expenditure of money; it has been abandoned by the owners, who have preferred to forfeit their titles rather than pay the taxes upon the land. If the State is acquiring the title to a million acres of land every ten years, it would be the height of folly to expend a great sum of money in purthe very land which the State is sure of securing at the end of a few years without any outlay of money whatever. This is the substance of the principal argument used by those who oppose the preservation of the Adirondack forests. It is certainly plausible, and calculated to mislead persons unfamiliar with the real situation at Albany and in the North Woods. For this reason we shall again expose its entire worthlessness.

All the land which the State has become possessed of in the northern wilderness during the last ten years is land from which the forest has been cut. Much of it has been burned over, sometimes more than once, and its value destroyed. No land bearing a valuable forest has been abandoned to the State or will be. The taxes have been paid and will be paid regularly upon all such lands. When they are ruined by iumbering, they will be given back to the State because they are no longer valuable to the owners, who in clearing away the forests have deprived them of their only value. Land of this sort is not valuable to the State; does not store up a supply of water of drought. It does not arrest dangerous torrents; it does not offer a pleasant resort to the people of the State seeking health and relaxation in the forests and along the streams of the wilderness.

The land which comes back to the State in this way is ruined; such land may be seen anywhere beyond the northern terminus of the Adirondack Rail road. Here are thousands of acres of bare rock, stripped of vegetation, destitute of soil, terrible in their utter desolation. This is the sort of land the State acquires. The more it gets the worse will it be for the

people of New York. What is needed to preserve the waterways of the State is not barren rocks, stripped of soil, but healthy, vigorous forest covering all the slopes and valleys of the Adirondack Mountains and guarding the innumerable lakes and streams of the wild-rness from sudden overflow or excessive evaporation. Such forests still exist over considerable areas; they are menaced, however, in every direction; the axe of the lumberman is already ringing in their most remote and inaccessible wilds; great fires will consume what the axe spares. These forests are doomed to speedy extermination without State interference. When they are destroyed the lands will naturally return to State ownership, and, instead of one million acres, the State will, at the end of a

The damage, however, will have been done, the value of the region will have been destroyed. It will no longer be able to control the waterways of the State and regulate the commerce of the Lation; it will no longer afford employment and recreation to the inhabitants of the north counties; it will no longer attract tourists, or serve as a great and valuable sanitarium for the people of the State. It cannot be repeated too often and in too many places that lumbering as now carried on in the wilderness means the entire

few years, own the whole wilderness.

extermination of the forest, and that it must be followed by the absolute ruln of the whole region, either as a reservoir of moisture from which the principal rivers and canals of the State derive their water supply, or as

a place of habitation or recreation. The argument that the purchase of the wilderness is unwise, because unnecessary, is failacious. The State cannot acquire the wilderness except by purchase. It will acquire in time, and in a comparatively short time, the bare rocks and the barren sands of the region now occupied by the wilderness, but not the wilderness itself. The forests will be gone, and the soil to produce new forests will have perished with the forests. Incalculable damage will have been Tonquin, but really because he failed to inflicted upon the State; rivers and canals will have been ruined; whole communities will have been forced to seek new habitations: millions of acres which, kept in permanent and the Levant which opened the eyes of the | forests, might have continued to furnish in-French people to the difficulty of governing | definitely valuable material and constant employment to a large and prosperous population, will have been rendered unproductive

and valueless.

The people of this State must not allow themselves to be deceived by the arguments presented in Albany. If they are prepared to abandon the advantages which their they are willing to permit the destruction of the Adirondack forests and suffer the calamities which must follow this destruction, they will alone be responsible for their negligenee and want of wisdom. But the question should be met squarely and fairly. No one should be deceived by the arguments of the opponents of forest preservation, or console himself in the belief that the gradual acquisition of these lands by the State is all that is necessary to secure our waterways from destruction.

Nothing short of the control of the whole wilderness can avert the danger now threatening the State and city of New York. This is not the occasion for shortsighted and misdirected economy.

### The Taxing of Personal Property.

Governor CLEVELAND is dissatisfied be cause the valuation of personal property liable to taxation in this State is so small in comparison with that of real property, and he recommends legislation for increasing it. He suggests that no deduction be allowed for debts, and that the owners of personal property shall be made to pay taxes on everything in their possession. whether they owe for it or not.

Taken by itself this is a reasonable proposition. Land and buildings are taxed without respect to the mortgages upon them; why should not stocks and bonds be treated in the same way? A man who buys a house and lot with borrowed money is assessed just as if he had paid all cash, and it seems unfair that the owner of railroad bonds, also bought with borrowed money, should be let

On the other hand, the Governor's own assertion, that personal property needs more than any other the protection of the Government, and his inference that the owners of it ought to pay according to the amount of that protection, point logically to an enlargement of the exemption he complains of. Nine-tenths of the personal property belonging to the residents of this State is not in this State. and receives no protection whatever from the State Government. It is invested in Western railroads, in mines, in manufactories situated in other States, in vessels upon the high seas, in telegraph cables under the seas, and, indeed, is scattered all over the world. Only by a fletion of the old feudal common law is it held by the courts to be here, and that fletion is gradually dissolving.

Again, what is called personal property by the law is usually nothing more than an interest in real or corporate property which is taxed already. Shares in a railroad company get no dividends until the company has paid both its local and State taxes. Mortgages on real estate represent a part of that real estate. Banks, insurance companies, and all other corporations are taxed on their capitals, and the taxes come out of the profits of their stockholders. The only personal property which receives reet and exclusive protection from the State Government is merchandise, furniture, and articles in personal use, and, under the Constitution of the United States, imported merchandise is exempt from taxation so long as it remains in its original

packages The late ISAAC SHERMAN, one of the soundest and most democratic political thinkers of the country, made a life-long study of the subject of taxation, and he always insisted that the best method was to lay taxes exclusively on real estate, exempting personal property entirely. The taxes estate, he said, diffused themselves by the agency of the rent payers throughout the community, and were eventually collected from consumers in proportion to their consumption of all goods produced, manufactured, and sold. We think he was right, and, basides, we think it would be better policy for this city, as well as for the entire State, to invite the rich men of the country to come here and spend their incomes, than to drive them away by increasing their taxes.

## Something to Live For.

If the opinion be correct that the tariff forms the only vital issue between the Republicans and Democrats, then the very existence of the Democratic party may fairly be said to depend on the action of the Senate and of President ARTHUR.

If the Senate should concur in passing the Tariff bill to be introduced by the Ways and Means Committee, with the abolition of the duty on sugar, the chief product of the Democratic State of Louisiana, as one of its main features, and if the President should sign the net, the reform of the revenue would thus be accomplished.

After that, would there be any reason, in he judgment of the tariff-the-only-issue statesmen, why the Democratic party should continue to exist?

Would it fade away into nothing immedi ately, or would its organization only disband and its principles lie dormant until the necessity for some other reform that is not now suspected, should justify it in getting up again and seeking to attack the Republicans once more?

If these gentlemen are not mistaken in their conception of Democracy, and if the tariff controversy alone furnishes it with ground to stand on, then the only sure way to keep the party a going beyond the present session of Congress is to make the issue squarely upon a tariff for revenue only, so that the Republican Senate and President cannot yield, and a line of division between the two parties will thus be preserved.

Then the Democrats will have an issue on which they can probably live and fight for many years to come.

A bill which has been introduced into Congress proposes to give a large pension to the only surviving grandchild of Thomas JEFFER-

gratuity of this kind; but it is a serious matte ark on a system of giving civil pensions to the offspring of public men, even in cases oncked by such historic associations.

After all, is there anything better to give to persons than what they want? Would it serve a great and ulterior purpose better to give them what they ought to have? Suppose they want tobacco, whereas they should want what they ought to have, is it wrong to give them tobacco and to neglect their other essential and undesired requirement? In the great uncertainty that exists with regard to the training of human inclination in general, what is it proper to do with a community that, above all things, notoriously desires tobacco? The St. Vincent de Paul Society has courted an answer to these inquiries. On New Year's Day the society supplied tobacco to the prisoners in the veniten-tiary on Biackwell's Island. There is no doubt that the prisoners liked it. The question to be settled is: Was it right? Was it the best that could be done, looking to the consummation of human effort as the consummation

WARNER MILLER is now the boss of New

When JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN went for his foe by flinging a lamp at him, he violated his own fundamental principles. It was his duty to use his fists only. All the world, prize fighters, free traders, and all, should stand by their principles.

The decline from the high-water mark of annual immigration, which had already begun in 1882, continued throughout the year that has just closed. The falling off at Castle Garden for 1883, compared with the twelvementh preceding, is, in round numbers, about 66,000. Every month showed a decline from the corresponding one of the year previous, except June, when two thousand more immigrants arrived than during the June of 1882. This unexpected result caused some speculation at the time as to whether the tide had not again begun to turn; but it soon became apparent that the lowest notch had not been reached. It is quite possible that the rate of immigration ill continue to fall off during the year 1884, or at least during its early months.

THE SUN shines kindly for the Hon. TRAN-QUILING LUNA Delegate in Congress from the nteresting Territory of New Mexico.

A London paper says that half a million people in that city speak or understand French, and that the project of a permanent French theatre there ought to be successful in consequence. It would be interesting to know whether the people who attend that theatre will insist on hearing in it the sort of French that THACKERAY puts in the mouths of his countrymen. If so, a visit would afford tray ong amoosymong.

This is from the Philad Iphia Press, a newspaper very accurate in its statements of fact:

"Joseph McDonaid of Indiana calls William Steria Holman of Indiana a deimagogue." Did the Hon. JOSEPH McDONALD of Indiana

call Mr. HOLMAN that? There are ex-Governors and ex-Governors. but there is only one BEN BUTLER, and as an ex-Governor he will stand out proudly from among the pale politicians to whom that name of "ex" is most appropriate. The Massachusetts people are not sure how long he will be an "ex." The truly wise and good among them, of course, are glad to be temporarily rid of The Old Man. But they know that The Old Man is preternaturally lively, and that he may feel inclined to have a still larger amount of fun with the natives. They hope he will nurse his little boom for the Presidency, and will throw away ambition in regard to the seat of majesty beneath the gilded dome and the protecting codfish. But he is a very uncertain quantity, and fond of surprises. He may treat the wise and good of Massachusetts to another great surprise. He may insist on running for Governor again, and on being elected again. He is a dangerous man, and polls a big vote.

With January the season of public balls omes in, and holds its own until Lent. The variety and magnificence of these festivals are such as to give occupation to many thousands preparing for them. Cooks, confectioners, ostumers, coachmen, florists, milliners, musicians, and others profit by the annual recurrence of the season for balls; and accordingly those who take part in them may draw comfort, if they choose, from the reflection that, large fortune which he had at one time acafter all the talk of their folly and extravaance those pleasures furnish. many industrious people, independently of the fact that the proceeds are sometimes given to charity or other worthy objects.

The clerks at the Bureau of Military Justice have beguited their leisure hours during the greater part of the past year with making a copy of the record in the WHITTAKER court, the colored cadet having called for it. The copy was completed just before Christmas, and occupies over 11,000 pages. What Mr. WHITTA KER proposes to do with it is not yet wholly clear. Possibly he may contemplate appealing to Congress for relief or reinstatement; perhaps he wishes the document merely for the gratification of private perusal. At all events, inder the law as it stands, he was entitled to this copy, and weeks of the time of Government clerks have been absorbed in complying with his demand for it.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

## Don Cameron-Whiskey-Chandler.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Recent letters from the amily of Senator Don Cameron represent him to be in a satisfactory state of health. He will remain abroad a estoration. His friends have no knowledge of an istention on his part to retire from politics and public life before his form expires, or even then without an effort to be reelected. His most faithful licutenant, Col. Quay, in order to strengthen the Schator's position, has about completed negativitions for the Philadelphia Elec-ting Muses, which, under his management, will be an out-and out Stalwart organ. To make this purchase the enator furnishes a considerable part of the money For some time past the Cameron party bave been with out a paper in Philadelphia, and Cameron's support class where has gradually lessened. He will not be withou competitors for the Senate, and something like the con lests by Gen. Cameron years ago is expected

Commissioner Evans, on Oct 12, received a telegram from Collector Case, at Pittsburgh, raying that while he was collecting the whiskey fax, "in another district distillers are given to the 234 inst," on the ground that a tail for suspending the tax had been introduced into Congress. Collector Jackson, Allegheny City, was given by the Commissioner as the officer who had taken the responsibility. The Commissioner now says he was n error as to Jackson, but fails to say by whom the law was set acids. Collector Cuss was positive in his state ment, and could furnish the information. Haste is made to note a creditable action by Secretary

Chandler. The term of Surgeon General Wales is about o expire. He is a favorite in the service. The heads of elf the head of the business, and that in this at leas here was no partnership. He would tolerate no inter erence by priving boards nor bureaus, and suggested

## The Arthur Combination.

Utica, Jan. 2.-The organization of the Assembly has excited a good deal of interest here and al around us. It is not so much the election of a Half Breed like Sheard to the Speakership that challenges at tention, as it is the peculiar elements that united to carry him through. Of course, echonose of legislation had mething to do with his success, and the lobby took a hand in the game. But the head managers looked far beyond this. It was the friends of President Arthur that enabled Sheard to drive all his competitors from the field, except Roosevelt, and to beat him badiy. Sheard's backers are some of Arthur's strongen friends. Without

their aid he would have falled." What does it all incan? This new combination has led to the belief in many quarters that the Arthur Stalwarts and the Arthur Half Breeds have united to give him a gress proposes to give a large pension to the only surviving grandchild of Thomas Jeppenson. The claims of the descendant of the author of the Declaration of Independence may perhaps appeal as strongly as any would for a

### MID-WEEK MCHOES.

A well-known ex-Governor who has just come to New York on his way to Europe, and who was present at the President's New Year's reception, gave his opinions very freely of what he saw at the White House and in Washington generally. It seems that the collection of "Inir women and brave men" at the White House was far more remarkable than the similar gathering at the famous ball of the Duchess of Richmond in Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. All these flocked around the President, until Gen. Logan appeared, when, it sems, there was a general stampeds after the Western statesman. The ex-Governor did not seem to think that this fact had any political significance, but attributed it to the proverbial fickleness of woman, who, he says, does not always descri the setting for the rising sun. Still, many of the politicians present took the

hairman, but at the same time the only important, and, it may be added, money-making work, namely, the land grant, has been handed over to the Public Lands Commission, at the head of which is Mr. Cobb of Indiana. In this way Mr. Carlisle has given the railroad men a good show, and yet taken care that the public shall not suffer.

Another general topic of conversation in Washington is the raid which will probably be made upon the sugar interests. Of course, a great deal of this is due to the performances of Mr. Chus Spreckles, the sugar king of the Hawailan Islands. As he is likely to be a figure of much interest during the coming session of Congress, some particulars of his career will be interesting to readers in New York, where he

s but little known. The following details of

his life were gathered from an early friend of

the millionaire. Spreckles is one of those foreigners who are more plentiful in California than here, and who, by means of good luck, thrift, and energy, have succeeded against almost overwhelming odds. He is absolutely without education except what he has picked up in his struggle through life. He was born in Hanover, and was landed in Charleston some thirty years ago-one of the familiar country louts of whom every emigrant ship brings a few. Although without any money in his pocket, and scarcely able to write his name, he managed to make his way to San Francisco, where he drifted into the usual business of Hans-a grocery. In a remarkably short time he had managed to scrape together enough money to open a store on his own account. Then he invested in real estate, and as prices at that time were rapidly rising he soon became wealthy. During his activity in the grocery business he naturally became acquainted with sugar, and when some large capitalists proposed to start a success was almost instantaneous. Everything he touched seemed to turn into gold. He had good, hard, business sense, an inexhaustible capacity for work, and the proverbial Teutonic patience and perseverance. He soon perceived the wonderful future of the sugar refining business, and after some years bought his partners out. As almost all the sugar used in his refinery came from the Sand-wich Islands, he was obliged to make frequent trips to the realms of King Kalakaua. He quickly perceived the great resources of those islands, and invested large sums in the purchase of real estate. In this way he soon acquired almost a monopoly of the sugar plantations, and is to-day the largest landed proprietor in Hawaii. charges against him is that he has sought to drive out American and European labor by the importation of Chinese. It should, however, this, and says he has used all his influence with Kalakaua to prevent the influx of the

almond-eved Celestials. For the information of those who want to know what a great man looks like, and most people do, it may be added that Mr. Spreekles is still on the sunny side of 60, compactly built, and of medium height. His hair is thin and white, and his iron-gray whiskers and mous-tache set off a typical broad, florid German face. Of course, in Wall street circles the main topic of conversation is Villard and the future of Northern Pacific. The street has made up its mind that he will resign his third Presidency, and there seems little doubt, indeed, that he will. The general impression in the street now is that Mr. Villard has acted honestly throughout, and that he has lost almost all the cumulated. Some people go so far as to say that he is at present desirous to sell his newly built house atthough it is heavily mortgaged. It is also said that, with the exception of some money which he settled upon his wife in his palmy days, he has given all his fortune to the

ompany with which he was associated. The Gespel of Relaxation which Mr. Herbert Spencer preached after a dinner at Delmonico's has found a new and ardent advocate in Sir James Paget, the famous London surgeon who in a recent article in the Nineteenth Century, holds forth as follows:

It may surely be observed, among the nations of forme, that these which are most laborities and sur-cessful in enterprise, most businessible, most viscous in estameree and in melifectual culture are those in which the most active (not the most placially healthy) recreations of mind and body are most prevalent.

This he exemplifies by the intense love of Englishmen for all kinds of outdoor sports, But going further, he adds that all wholesome recreation should contain the three elements of uncertainty, wonder, and the opportunity of exercising one's skill in something different from one's regular work. Bir James has never, probably, been in America, and therefore he has never found the exact amusement which fills these requirements. But if he had played the interesting, exciting, and skill-requiring game of poker, he might have found something to recommend to his patients. To draw or not to draw to an inside straight is a subject which will furnish Sir James's patients with the hygienic elements of uncertainty, wonder, and display of skill. Uncertainty, before the draw: wonder, when another person makes it; and skill when they bluff the successful maker out.

## The Lunntles who Call on Queen Victoria.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 21. A few days before the departure of the court for Osborne, Windsor Castle was visited by some heans people desirous of obtaining an andience with her Majesty under various protexts. One of these lunatic was a colored person. In the most peculiar case the ap-plicant averred that he invented or discovered a magnet capable of alloying the most violent storm. He stated that he had come from America, and that during a dreadful hurricane while on his voyage from there to England he had succeeded in stilling the angry waves with his wonderful talesman. The palace authorities considerately offered to show the possessor of this treus ure a place where he could display its remarkable a and sent him safely back to London

One of the lunaties, whose appearance led the castle custodians to suspect that he was in a destitute state, cas provided with a hearty meal before his removal from palace. Wandsor Castle is not the only royal rost dence occasionally visited by such unfortunate persons. Usherns and Balmoral are just as attractive to the de-mented ones, and it needs all the alcrivess of the officers on duty in order to prevent their sudden and unwelcome intrusion upon the presence of the sovereign. Some make pilgrimages to the palaces with the desire of enter ing into matrimonial relations with exsited personages. Others have particular tooms to crave or important projects to submit to the consideration of the Queen, but their efforts to gain admission are fruitless, and termi-nate in the workhouse, or a return to the custody of their keepers and friends

#### The Wines of France. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The annual report of

Gen. Walker, the United States Consul at Paris, shows that the production of wine in France in 1882 was 30.886.352 hectolities, against 34,000,000 hectolities in 1881. As esimpared with the average of the previous ten years the decrease in 10,001,000 hectolities. Gen. Walker points out, however, that equally great fluctuations have occurred in the past. From 1853 to 1854 dering the first bursion of the vine miles, the results of the viniare fed to 22 (19-103), 23 (19-103), 13 (1

STATE ENGINEER SEYMOUN'S REPORT.

He Opposes the Purchase of Adtrondack Lond and Says the Canals Must Go.

ALBANY, Jan. 2 .- Silas Seymour, the State Engineer and Surveyor, has sent in his report to the Legislature to-day. It says that the condition of the canais, instead of improving since the last report, has deteriated. This is due to the fact that the Legislature, instead of appropriating an amount sufficient to place them in thorough repair, appropriated about the same sum that line heretofore been annually expended an amount barely sufficient to patch up their worst features and insure the season's navigation. He estimates the cost of placing the canals in thorough repair at \$3,502 443. He recommends the construction of a dam and reservoir at the head of Forest Port pond, on the Black River, at an estimated

cost of \$40,000. He says that the western portion of the Eric omen as a warning.
A topic much discussed in Washington is the shrewdness with which Speaker Carlisle has manuruvred the Committee on the Pacific Railroads. He has made Mr. Cassiday of Nevada

He says that the western portion of the Eric Canal, extending from the lower end of Montezuma or Seneca River level, is supplied mainly from Lake Eric flow water, or lockage discharges all being eastward, but the prism of the canal on the long level between Rochester and Lockport, as well as on the shorter levels cast of Rochester, has become so contracted, both in width and depth, by reason of large slity deposits caused by side drainage and discharges at the many villages atong the line of the canal which discharge their sowage into it, that it is not only a serious impediment to navigation, but a formidable obstruction to the flow of water required for the full supply of the canal. He says that by the construction of dams in the Adirondacks, at a very mederate cost, the lakes and ponds in that region may all be utilized as storage reservoirs, from which water may be drawn at pleasure.

Mr. Seymour dwells at considerable length upon the question of the preservation of the Adirondack forests, and has serious doubts as to the propericty of expending any large amount of money for the purchase of private lands. He says that it is difficult to see any present necessity, or even justification, for resort to such an extraordinary measure. He estimates that \$50,000,000 would be required for that purpose.

Mr. Seymour compares the canals with the railroads, and reaches the conclusion that "the canals, as a successful and necessary means of transport, have outlived their useful ness, and also that as between railroads and canals, when considered with reference to their relative merits as affording a means for rapid and economical transport, it must be regarded as a foregone, inevitable conclusion that the canals must go."

## WHAT THE COLOR OF BUOYS MEANS.

A Short and Useful Lesson In Sea Craft. A Sandy Hook pilot and a young man stood on the bow of a Staten Island ferryboat the other day as she passed a buoy of a peculiar

color in the water. "I will tell you something about painting buoys," said the pilot. "When you enter any harbor in the world where the channel is marked by buoys you will flud that those on your right as you pass in are painted red, and those on your left black. If you should see one painted in red and black horizontal bands the ship should run as close to it as possible, because that indicates the centre of a narrow channel. Buoys with red and black vertical stripes always mark the ends of spits and the outer and inner ends of extensive reefs, where there is a channel on each side. When red and black checkers are painted on a buoy it marks either a rock in the open sea or an obstruction in the harbor of small extent with a channel all around. If there are two such obstructions and a channel between them, the buoy on the right of you will have red and white checkers, and the one on your left will have black and white checkers."

"Supposing a wreck obstructs the channel?"

"A green buoy will be placed on the sea side of the wreek, with the word 'Wreek' plainly painted on it in white letters provided there is a clear channel all around it. Otherwise an oven number will be painted in white above the word wreck' when the buoy is on the right side of the channel, and an odd number if the buoy is on the left." in red and black horizontal bands the

### The Wicked King of Burmah Reforms.

From the London Daily News. According to news published in the Rangoon ospers, King Thebaw has become a "reformed charac-ier." Till lately this potentate had been regarded as a weak young man, given up to indolence, self-indulgence and cruelty; but if is reported that since the death of "the monster," Yamoung Prince, a marked change has taken place which has done much to restore King Thebaw's power and influence. With the reestablishment of his ascendency the moderate and enlightened mer who have always been attached to his party, and who, though not actually banished from court, have, we learn, lately had little or no say in the conduct of sffairs, are now taking their proper position in the councils of

the nation.

The King himself has awakened from his lethargy, and has begon to assert himself as sovereign and ruler, while in a corresponding degree the interference and influence of the Queen have decreased. He now, according to the same source of information, regularly attends and pre-sides at the meetings of the Hicotdaw, and appears to have suddenly developed a surprising amount of intelligence and energy. The intest news from Thelaw's court is that the King, being determined to make an effort to subdue the rebellions Shan chiefs, has despatched 5,000 troops to the Shan States, under four Generals, accompanied by several Italians in the King's service.

## Paying Blaine.

From the Globe Democrat.

Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania implored Mr. Blaine, while the latter was Speaker, to make him Chairman of the Bulletary Committee. Mr. Blaine declined, and gave the place to another man.

A year or two later the Cinchmat. Convention came and the Committee on Bullet. Want to be Chairman. A year of two later the Cinchmat. The Committee on Bullet. Said Mr. Cessons to the nutil Blaine men in Cinchmat. "and if I don't beat Blaine you may take my head for a foot ball."

Cessia was made Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and in that capacity indee a report to the effect the anter any Siste had cast its vote for President that vote could not be changed until after the result of the whole ballot had been announced. Very few in the Convention saw the tuport of this rule when it was reported and adopted—but it, and it alone, local James G. Binine as a Presidential nontice.

and scopped—but 11, and it alone, heat James G. Binine as Presidential nonlines.
The original plan of the Waine men was to force a commation on the first ballet—by get council, changes com complimentaries to Baine to make the larger com complimentaries to Baine to make the larger's our complimentaries to Francis to the same the series was incoming to the certain was incoming to the started, and Baine was betten.
"I guess," and Mr. Corson, as he witnessed the overson of the own scheme. "I make the source and the series was betten.

#### Power Behind the Throne. From the World.

From the World.

Sir: Your correspondent was right the other day in attributing the powers of leadership to Col. Joseph Rickey of Callaway county, Missouri, He is recurnized in Washington as the man who has taught Bill Morrison all he knows about free trade, revenue reform, the Nicese Creed, the value of an acc full, and international law.

dol. Rickey has recruity taken an interest in a popular refreshment partie all incent to the avenue. It is understood that a private rown has been fired up where Democratic states more canquictly rather and listen to Col. Rickey's inpressive lectures on reform and political economy. Col. lickey has a full set of the works of Adam Smith, John Nunrt Mill, Basiat and A. Dougherry three distincts in economic and in the conomic countries and control of the wave of the free trades site many wavering Congression by the force and logic of his value and Morrison drope in tower location that we trade and the method of the Rickey Intend for have the Democratic National Morrison held in est hous max summer. He has not settled on the date but any will be the month. By the way, Col. Rickey and Buil Morrison both wear the same size hat, No. B. C. Taske.

## From the Art Amateur.

A proof that the agitation against false pictures is not to value was furnished by an incident in the sale of the schools collection in Paris, which began on the sale of the schools collection in Paris, which began on works of a street collection in the collection of the examinate works of a view of the Monthly A State of a Whiten," and as view of the Monthly A State of a Whiten, "and two by base. "A Whiten and "Hanteurs d'Apronout," in the forest of Parishin, bean "sune et date of," and the extraogree. At the had notine if the appears MM. Ch. George and Losquin, were warred that ah five were foregrees, and the pictures were withdrawn before the sale began.

# From the Court Circular

Major Henry Mapleson, Fourth Laneashire Attility disposed his been produced to Colonel fouth Artillery Corps (shropshire and staffers-shire). Laneashire Dyvision, Boyai Artillery Co. Henry Majorson's appointment as made upon the recommendation of the Chief and submitted to her Mojery his Queen for the Chief, and submitted to her Mojery his Queen for approval by the secretary of white in accordance with the Army Regulation, section? Instantial Col. Henry Majdeson in the exist son of their Gol. J. H. Majdyson, threat or first Majorshy, Start and husband of Mace. Marie Boze, the celebrated prima domas.

#### A Pine Old Mausion Burned. From the Albany Journal.

The old Anthony Livingsten house in Cox-sackie situate on the land formerly owned by the White Eleplant Entract that how owned by the West Shore road, was burned on Friday meeting. The Broomig nated in the floor hear a governor being. The brooms was occupied by Grand Vosburgh and other tenants. A deal of valuable articles were burned. The house was built in the entry part of the century, and was a fine old may ston. It was the original seat of the Provent father, iny in this country. The massive ethinacys along are standing to show the location of the old landmark.

#### A Big Snow Slide. From the Gunnison News Democrat.

Mr. W. J. Fine returned yenterday from Dalias. While at Mentrose on his way home, he heard of another territies snow side at the Virginius mine an Moint Seneffici, near duray. The story as tool it Montrose was that a party of thirty-mg, men were at worse durant for the whole were killed by a kille a day or two previous, when another side came, carrying the whole party down over a citi, whistness of 500 freet, and harying thom in the snow. The report goes on to say that the men removated in this snow for twenty hours, but an were finally taken out alive.

### SUNBRAMS.

-Mr. Millais is to paint a picture of Mr Gladstone for his old college at Oxford.
—Queen Victoria won all the champion

onors for cattle at Smithfield, London, this year

-The quantity of ice shipped from Nor vegtan ports in 1892 was 227 000 tons, the largest known -The export of diamonds from the Cape between Aug. I and Nov. 30, inclusive, amounted is

value to less than \$5,000.

—A Japanese student has been selected for

the important position of assistant to the Professor of Anatomy at Perlin University.

-Thieves took the safe from the Roman Catholic church at Weston Super Mare, England, lately,

and broke it open by throwing it over rocks. -An action is proceeding in Dublin against

Oscar While for a sum due for the unasthetic commodity of manure for his farm in Caug, county Galway. —A glantess named Ann Dunn died in

London a few days ago, aged 39. She weighed nearly 50) pounds, was nearly 0 feet high, and measured round the shoulders over 3 feet. -The police in London made raids the other night on two famous baccarat clubs, one in Replace, and arrested a number of Government clerks and foreign attaches, who were heavily fined.

-Mr. Mundella, M. P., in distributing the prizes at the Sheffield School of Art lately, urged the students, instead of endeavoring to be second or third rate painters of pictures, to aim at applying art to such occupations as silver work, from work, or even as house painters in making houses beautiful. -A few months ago Prince Bismarck re-

ceived an anonymous present of a large and magnificent piece of tapestry, on which is represented the scene of the Emperor Henry IV. doing penance at Canoma. It is bung at Friedrichsruhe, in the corridor leading from the 'rince's study to his drawing room. -Some interesting figures as to the cost of

perms and ballets produced in Paris are given. "L Africaine" coat some \$55,000; "Le Prophete," \$44,800; "Robert le Diable," \$88,000; "Faust," \$57,500. The cost of "Aida" was \$46,500), "Françoise de Rimini, \$49,500; "Le Tribut de Zamora," \$30,400. -The experimental trials with the new

— The experimental trials with the new British ride have been brought to a conclusion. The practices up to 2,030 yards have been very satisfactory. The new ride is a splendid weapon for prize shooting and holday work; but it is a very delicate piece of mechanism, and all too complicated for the rough and -After the battle of Kashgate, Soudan, the heads of the staff officers were shown to the pris-oners, and then fixed over the gate of El Obeid. The Arabs resolved to build a tomb over Hicks Pasha in

recognition of his splended courage. He was the last of the staff, which all full in one group, to die. The Mandi ordered that no wounded men should be injured. —Of the 180 authors and writers convened in Paris to promote the erection of a statue to Bulgace three declined to adhere to the project-MM. Affred Assolant, J. de Concourt, and Emile Zola. The monu ment will cost 150,000 francs. The money is to be raised

by a collection of sketches and essays by the ar and by four theatrical performances. -Dumbarton, Scotland, which has fewer Received houses than any burgh in Scotiand, has been canvessed on the subject of local option. It was explained that by "local option is meant a law that will give to the people the power by their votes to prevent the issue or renewal of all or any heaves for the sale of intoxicating liquors in their districts," and all over 17 were asked to vote. The result was: Against, 243; in

favor, 3,719; neutral, 191.

—A member of Mr. Gladstone's Government who has been visiting the United States men tioned that Mr. Gladstone receives innumerable threat-ening letters from Irish patriots in this country, which he treats very philosophically, and which occasion his no mental disturbance. But his friends surround him with protection, not from any fear that any same Irish nationalist would desire to see him "removed," but lest nationalist would desire to see him "removed," but lest some insane enthusinst, from desire for notoriety, might attempt his life.

-Lord Lorne's attempt to acclimatize moose deer at Inversry has failed, but the muskrats and other animals and birds are doing well, and the wild tu-keys appear to be flourishing. There seems no rear on why wild turkeys should not be bred throughout the country. Not long ago there was a breed at Holkham which used to afford good sport; and a hundred years ago there were several flocks in Windsor Forest, which had been introduced by the Duke of Cumberland. Dur-

ing the reign of George II. Richmond Park contained over two thousand wild turkeys. —The authors of the recent census in England note the encouraging facts that the proportion of the blind to the population has not only decreased with each successive enumeration since 1831, in which y-account of them was taken for the first time; but the decrease in the decade ending in 1881 was much greater than in either of the preceding decennial intervals. The number of cases returned on this latter occasion was 22,832, equal to one blind person in every 1.138. This decrease is considered to be fairly attributable to the progressive improvement in the surgical treatment of affections of the eyes, and to the diminished preva-

- French doctors almost invariably prescribe red wine rather than white, and Liebig bears them out, as the following passage, found among his writings, proves: "The white wines are hurtful to the nervous system, causing trembling, confusion of language, and convulsions. The stronger wines such as champague, rise quickly to the head, but their effects are only of short duration. Sherry and strong eider has more quickly intex[cating than the generality of wines, and they have a peculiar influence on the gastric purce of the stomach. The intexication of beer is heavy and dull, but its use does not hinder the drinker from gaining flesh. The drinkers of whishey and brandy are go

in some cases, really beneficial. —A curious and novel idea, that of a spoken newspaper, has been carried into practical effect in Paris without, however, meeting with any great encourage ment from the public. Properly speaking the news paper in question is no newspaper at all, the fact being that a number of journalies appeared before an audience at the Athence Theatre, and delivered addresses similar in form to the different articles in a daily journal. On gave an account of the previous day's sitting in the Chamber of Deputies, another spake of politics, a thirt gave the telegraphic news, and so on. The reading of scutteres in imitation of the style of Emile Zola causal amusement, and some skytches by M. Le Petit, the will known explicatorist, which were solded, were well re-caived; but the acrious articles or addresses fell quilt

flat, and the editor acknowledged that his first essa) had not proved successful. -M. Henri R schefort's paper, the Lanterne, has shocked and herrified the Legilimists by staling the the expeatory chapel in the Rue d'Anjou in Paris, which it is proposed to demolish, contains not the believe Louis XVI., but those of Robespierre! The assertion however, is not new. In his memoirs, Viet Ca telescripthat the autobiography of Barras had been red by Rauss-linde Saint-Alten, who found there ample and a of the truth of this statement. Barras wrote that after thrown upon the reasons of the unfortunate acand Reheapiers was builed on top of them. Burea added that proof of the truth of his extraordinary and tion could be found in the grave in the stape of to buckles of Robespierre's show and culotter. He was sliver show buckles, but had gold buckles on his culottes

France show that about one-half of the population of the country lives by agriculture, a fourth by different descriptions of industry, a tenth by commerce, nearly another tenth by the liberal professions, and a free over a tenth lives on the interest of money investthree millions and a half of proprietors of Lots for a to furnish a living work organizatiy as lab organization of others; five millions are farmers and mand there are half a million of farm servants we ters, charcoal burners, &c. The more important to tries...mines, quarries, and manufactures give of ment to over a million of persons, while it's million tive a livelihood from the exercise of the instead Bankers, commission agents, and insrchaits to nearly 800.001 shopkeepers nearly 2.011, the outprietars of hotels, eafer, and ledging houses some over a million. Redrice, including religious even the absorbs a quarter of a million of the position. There are 139 (80) doctors, \$c., 111 (80) teachers (3) artists, and 214030 men of teiters. About 2 400 (8) on their income, and the number of pensioners is and on Santan

-The late peculiar appearance of the ski after sanset has attracted much attention in the soils odes. The Melbourne Argus mentions a pendiariant glow which has appeared in the western sky for a cosiderable time after sunset, and has been person ascribed to the durors quetroles. The devertment A trenomer, Mr. Ellery however attributes the join now to a different cause. The spectrum he positive exhibits great breadth in the tellurie or at least lines, and especially of those shown by M. Cansen. the continued of the shawn by M. Innered the to squares and the strong the conditions in the straight of the strong the strong the strong the straight of the strong the straight of the strong the strong the straight of the strong the straight of the strong the straight of the strong the I having been experienced for many years. Aand more uncomfortable solution of the great mystery" is given by a Persian astrologer, who prote that the blood red appearance of the sky is a fore ? ing of a war such as the world has nover yet bear it. There is to be blood-hed on an unexampled scare in all